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[a891]

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27th, 1912.

ADVANTAGE was taken by the American newspapers of Manila, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Cleveland's five hundred tourists to that city, to present "a few vital facts" regarding the Philippine Archipelago, which the visitors might "take away with them, and think over and pass on to their friends." The people of Manila never miss an opportunity of proclaiming the almost unlimited possibilities of the islands, and the need of American capital to develop the country. Although capital has not flowed into the country from the United States to anything like the extent expected, there is not much room for complaint regarding the development of the foreign trade of the country. For the last fifteen years of Spanish rule the foreign trade of the Philippines averaged \$25,000,000 a year. Last year that trade was valued at close on \$90,000,000. When it is borne in mind that only about three millions out of the sixty-seven millions of acres of land in the territory are under cultivation, the enormous possibilities of the islands can be imagined. "With the nucleus of the trade of eight million people, Manila," says the *Cable News-American*, "has a geographical position which, if taken advantage of to the fullest possible extent, would place within her sphere of influence the rapidly developing trade of uncounted millions of Asiatic people. The fields of these islands could supply the United States with the \$600,000,000.00 worth of tropical products which she imports at present from

foreign countries and would furnish a reciprocal trade of an equal amount." We do not doubt that this is possible, and it is certainly probable that the trade with America, facilitated as it now is by duties ranging from 15 to 50 per cent. against foreign imports, will continue to develop rapidly. But the American capitalist is not prepared to invest largely without the assurance of a permanent political status for the islands as an American possession. When the United States took possession of the archipelago, it was with no idea of holding it. Five years later, however, Mr. Roosevelt declared in a Message to Congress that "the Philippine people at present are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all, or of building up a civilization at all." He went on to say: "I firmly believe we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands." Mr. Taft in a speech at Boston just before his election to the Presidency, expressed the opinion that the Philippines would not be fit for self-government for one or two generations. And Mr. Taft spoke as one familiar with the islands, for he was the first civil administrator of the Philippines. Yet it was not long ago that the Democrats in Manila were passing resolutions condemning the President's "uncertain and equivocal" attitude, and demanding that independence be granted "as soon as possible." That is precisely the policy to which successive Governments of the United States have pledged themselves. What is needed is that a date shall be definitely fixed inside of which independence shall not be conceded. A telegram appearing in another column gives the information that Mr. W. A. Jones, Chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, has introduced a Committee Bill which among other things provides for the complete withdrawal of the United States and the independence of the islands in 1920—eight years hence. If that Bill becomes law—a very unlikely event, we imagine—is it likely that American capitalists would show any eagerness to invest largely in the Philippines? We do not think so, though it appears to be the opinion of the Manila Democrats that with independence definitely guaranteed, American capital would flow into the country much more freely than under the uncertain conditions now existing. In our opinion this is an idle dream. The best hopes for the development of the Philippine Islands lie in a definite pronouncement that the United States will not consider the question of granting the Philippine Islands political independence for at least a quarter of a century.

A case of plague was reported from Tung Shin Lane yesterday.

For stealing a pair of trousers from a Filipino cabin boy on board a steamer lying in dock at Taikoo a Chinese was yesterday sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

The audience which attended the Theatre last night to witness the second last performance of "The Gondoliers" was a splendid tribute to the success which the members of the Club have achieved since their opening night. Every part had been improved, and there was an entire absence of nervousness on the part of the performers. Miss Gordon, who filled the rôle of Tessa, was suffering from a sprained ankle, and her pluck in going through the part was highly commendable.

The distribution of prizes won at the South China United Services Rifle Meeting, arranged for yesterday afternoon, had to be abandoned on account of the torrential downpour of rain. The prizes will be sent to each unit to be handed over to the winners. It is unfortunate that the meeting should not have been concluded with the ceremonial event, as it was perhaps the most successful since its inauguration. No fewer than 28 cups, 19 watches, and 6 pairs of binoculars were presented by local residents as prizes.

An interesting case came before Mr. Melbourne yesterday when a Chinese rent collector was summoned for having failed to stamp a receipt for money received over \$10. Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Stevenson argued that the payment in this instance was only a payment on account and a stamp was not needed until the payments were completed. His Worship found that the receipt was for the payment of money and required a stamp. He convicted the defendant, but dismissed him with a caution. His Worship agreed to state a case.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Irving sentenced a police informer to three months' imprisonment for having secreted opium on a junk and then laid information against the owner.

A Chinese sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for the theft of a spade belonging to the Electric Tramway Company said that he stole the spade because his master was not looking.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, of the French cruiser *Dupleix*, paid an official call upon H.E. the Officer Administering the Government yesterday. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the shore battery as His Excellency landed, and a guard of honour consisting of 2 officers and 60 rank and file was provided by the 25th Punjab. The Band of the Regiment played the French National Anthem as the Admiral stepped ashore. His Excellency was received by Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., and M. Paillard, the French Consul, and after inspecting the guard proceeded to Government House.

Yesterday Mrs. Allen, residing at Wanchai, summoned her husband, F. C. Allen, an assistant in the employ of the Kowloon Godown Company, for maintenance. Mr. Walker, who appeared for complainant, said that the case was in the hands of Mr. Shenton, and he applied for an adjournment for a week. Defendant said he had only been served with the summons the night before, and he had had no time to consult his solicitor. He was going to Canton next day and would be back on Monday. Defendant, in reply to his Worship, said he was a native of Trinidad. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

"TRUTH" ON SIR HENRY MAY'S PROMOTION

The latest number of *Truth* contains the following comment on Sir Henry May's appointment to the Governorship of Hongkong:—

The appointment of Sir Francis May to be Governor of Hongkong is being much criticised in the Colonial Service; for he was only promoted from Colonial Secretary to be Governor of the Fiji Islands in January, 1911, and it is contrary to all precedent to transfer so junior a Governor to a first-class Governorship like that of Hongkong, which is worth \$6,000 a year, until he has served his apprenticeship in less important posts. There is nothing to be said against Sir Francis May, but there are many Governors in the West Indies, and on the West Coasts of Africa, who have much longer service than he has, and who on their public form ought to have had the offer of Hongkong before him. It is surprising that Mr. Harcourt should have sanctioned the appointment.

BILLIARDS.

The R.A. Staff and the Hongkong Volunteers commenced play in the second round of the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament on Monday evening. The first game was won by the Staff by 47 points, Master Gunner Muir being the victor, his opponent being Pte. Hamilton, Muir making breaks of 14, 11, 13, 16, 30 and 18. Hamilton compiling 15, 10 (twice), 11 and 16.

The second game, between Major Kirke, R.A., and Mr. Barlow, ended in a win R.A., who beat his rival by 124. Barlow was in great form and scored very rapidly, making 16 (twice), 20, 23, 21, 14 and 13. Major Kirke had very hard luck, his best efforts being 18 and two 10's. The Volunteers on the night's play have a lead of 77 points. Scores:—

Master Gunner Muir	250
Pte. Hamilton	203
Mr. Barlow	250
Major Kirke	128

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

The following service movements have been gazetted:—

Mr. E. O. Reis, Commissioner, on return from leave, is appointed to Newchwang in succession to Mr. Lowder.

Mr. F. Carl, Commissioner, on return from The Hague, where he was a member of the Opium Commission, is appointed to Hankow in succession to Mr. Sugden.

Mr. F. Meyers, Commissioner, is transferred from Wuhu to Chefoo, where he succeeds Mr. Unwin, who goes home on leave.

Mr. Kurosawa, Commissioner, returning from leave, is appointed to Soochow in succession to Mr. Frank Smith, who goes on leave.

Mr. A. W. Cross, from Wuchow, to Shanghai as Deputy Commissioner in succession to Mr. H. R. Wade, who goes home on leave.

Mr. McAllum, on return from leave, is appointed Acting Commissioner at Shashi in succession to Mr. Moule, who goes home on leave.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.

The report of the comptroller of the treasury for the year 1911, which has just been submitted to Congress, shows that with the exception of New York State, business conditions throughout the country are exceptionally dull. New York city and State show a decided improvement over previous years, the clearing house reports of the city being generally higher and all other business indications more favourable. No reason is assigned for the depression in other parts of the country.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COAL STRIKE.

GROWING DISTRESS.

LONDON, March 26th.

The Coal Bill has been postponed. Up to the present there is no sign of the success of the negotiations.

LATER.

The negotiations have been adjourned until to-morrow.

Some 12,000 men in Scotland and in South Wales, forcing the hands of their leaders, resumed to-day.

The collieries in North Wales have posted notices inviting the men to return to work and granting them the minimum wage.

LATER.

It is stated that the attitude of the owners is threatening. There is a belief that the strike will collapse in a fortnight, but a miners' leader, on being interviewed, said he believed that the strike would end at the earliest in three weeks and at the latest in six weeks. All depended on the action of the district committees which the Government proposed to establish.

In Scotland 1,000 miners, in North Wales 600 and in Warwickshire 400 resumed work yesterday.

Coal rose 5/- a ton yesterday when it was estimated that 37,000 were added to the number of the unemployed throughout the country. The demand for prompt Government action is becoming more insistent, though it is argued from opposing standpoints. A section of Conservatives believe that half of the strikers would return to work if they dared and urge the despatch of troops and the proclamation of martial law in the coalfields. A section of the Radicals insist upon the inclusion of the 5/- and the 2/- minima in the Miners' Minimum Wage Bill.

"MORE IRRECONCILABLE THAN" EVER.

The *Times* dwells on the determination of the strikers and the terrible consequences of using force, pointing out that the leaders have returned to London from visits to the districts more irreconcilable than ever, and that it is the duty of the Government not to spare any efforts to secure a settlement by consent. It understands that it is the policy of the Government to pass the Bill and ascertain its effect before introducing further measures.

PHILANTHROPIC SOUP.

The stories of distress are becoming more poignant. A third of the population at Ilkeston is existing on philanthropic soup. This is almost typical of the sufferings in industrial centres such as Middlesbrough, where 25,000 ironworkers are idle. Children are described as fainting from hunger in the streets and others have been in bed for weeks because they have no clothes. A sad feature is the number of better class people among the hunger queues. South Wales is described as threatening to become divided into two new classes, givers and receivers of relief. The West Yorkshire coal-owners have contributed 1,000 guineas to relieve the distress in Yorkshire. In contrast to the poverty is the fact that one colliery in Yorkshire estimates that a quarter of a million sterling has been made by selling the reserve stock at present prices.

LATER.

The prospect last night was blacker than ever. The Conference between owners and men, of which so much was expected, was not held. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues conferred with the owners and two of the Miners' Executive for four hours, but failed to bring them together.

THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

Mr. McKenna announced in the House of Commons that it was hoped to take the Minimum Wage Bill to-day and to suspend the eleven o'clock rule if necessary. It is however thought likely that the Bill will be postponed as the Conference arranged by the Government with both sides are likely to be prolonged.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO PEKING.

LONDON, March 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that M. Kerostovetz, Russian Minister to Morocco, and M. Krupensky, Councillor to the Russian Embassy at Vienna, has been appointed Minister to Peking.

MARRIAGE OF BRITISHERS IN JAPAN.

LONDON, March 26th.

The House of Lords passed the second reading of a Bill validating the marriage of Britishers contracted in Japan after 10th July, 1899, which would have been valid if contracted before that date. It settles the doubts that have arisen that the surrender of extraterritoriality imperilled their validity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 26th.

The probable starters are:—Hornet's Beauty, Winter; Mercutio, Trigg; Long, Set, Higgs; Great Surprise, Clark; Cigar, Huxley; My Collar, Fox; Moscato, Martin; Shanballymore, Drake; Sobieski, Balufka; Uncle Pat, Whalley; Cinderello, Pullin; Hayden, Ringstead, Toiler, R. Stokes; Ben Alder, Beaver; Spiked, Shanahan; Fairy Maid, Tolly; Warfare, Longhurst.

The trainer states that he discovered last evening that Hornet's Beauty was lame in the off shoulder, but a big effort will be made to get the gelding to the post.

LATER.

At midnight the betting was:—10 to 3 against Warfare, 9 to 2 against Hornet's Beauty, 20 to 17 against Long Set, 100 to 7 against Sobieski, 15 to 1 against Mercutio, 20 to 1 against Moscato, 28 to 1 against Surprise, 100 to 3 against Toiler and Cinderello.

THE WESTRALIAN TYPHOON.

LONDON, March 26th.

A heavy death roll has resulted from the West Australian typhoon. The coastal steamer *Koombana*, with 50 passengers, is overdue, and the steamer *Broome* from Port Hedland was five days on a voyage which is usually accomplished in one day.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN FRANCE.

LONDON, March 26th.

A sensational affair is reported from Chantilly. Six desperadoes killed a chauffeur on the Montgeron Road and seizing the motor car drove to Chantilly. Four men entered a bank, killed the cashier, shot two clerks, and seized forty thousand francs, the fifth guarding the door, while the sixth remained in the car. All the men disappeared in the direction of Paris, firing at their pursuers. The desperadoes abandoned the car at Asnières.

LATER.

A panic has been created in Paris by the sensational affair at Chantilly, which is culminating in a series of automobile outrages by a gang of anarchists whom the entire French detective force have been fruitlessly hunting for three months. All the stations in the suburbs are full of troops and police.

The Government to-day will introduce a Bill to establish a police automobile corps.

THE "SYNDICALIST" PROSECUTION.

LONDON, March 26th.

Replying to the attacks made by Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Liberal M.P., and Mr. Lansbury, Labour M.P., in reference to the prosecution of the *Syndicalist*, Sir Rufus Isaacs vigorously defended the action and denounced the wicked and dishonest statements of those who were saying that the soldiers would be required to fire upon persons who were doing no wrong. In the event of rioting with which the police were unable to deal the only alternative to the use of the military was anarchy. He was entirely unrepentant, but if a petition were presented showing that the accused acted in ignorance he would be inclined to recommend the reduction of the sentences.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, March 26th.

In discussing the German naval programme a naval correspondent of *The Times* thinks that it is hardly likely that the British programme of four Dreadnoughts for the coming year will be enlarged, but more men and more money will undoubtedly be required, because the new German scheme automatically involves a larger programme within the next few years than was contemplated when the British estimates were framed.

THE KAISER IN ITALY.

LONDON, March 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at Venice telegraphs that there was a most enthusiastic scene when King Emmanuel boarded the German Imperial yacht, the *Hohenzoellern*, and greeted the Kaiser and the Imperial party.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the international rugby match at Newport between Wales and France the former won by 14 points to 8.

[FROM THE MANILA "CABLE NEWS"]

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Chairman Jones, of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, has introduced a committee bill seeking the abolition of the Philippine Commission, the substitution of an elective Assembly and Senate and, until the year 1920, when the bill provides for the complete withdrawal of the United States and the independence of the islands, an appointive President, instead of a Governor General.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

March 25th.

HELP FROM THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Tang Show Nam and Leung Mut Um, two wealthy Chinamen from the Straits Settlements who have materially helped in the organisation and financing of the Revolution, are now on a visit to Canton to see the state of the City. They were enthusiastically received, and a large meeting was held in the East Gardens on the bund to receive them and thank them for their zeal and for the large sums of money they have given, as donations at different times. They were also entertained to a dinner, where they stated that they were still willing to lend their aid.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Two other newspapers, the *Kung In* and the *Toi Shang*, have also been ordered to cease publication for printing statements about Chan Kwing Ming, and editors are warned that any repetition of this will be treated as a very serious offence.

LOOTING IN THE VILLAGES.

The village of Sze Que, on the delta, has been completely looted by robbers and pirates. In broad daylight some time ago they made a raid and practically took everything of value in the place. A person who visited there lately informs me that business is completely at a standstill and many of the people with money have left the place. Also the village of Pong Wu has suffered in the same manner. Twice within the last fortnight robbers have attacked the place and made off with a considerable amount of booty. Here there was a good deal of fighting and a number of houses have been burnt to the ground.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR MR. CHAN.

Chan Kwing Ming has just received a telegram from Sun Yat Sen stating that in the North they know perfectly well that the late trouble was caused simply by Wong Wo Shun and thanking him for the measures taken to suppress the rising, hoping that he will be entirely successful and recommending strong measures. This has been published in all the papers and ought to help Mr. Chan a little in his unenviable job. So far there has been no news of the new Governor who was appointed to take Mr. Chan's place, and just now it looks as if he were not going to come after all. There has been so much talk of the Governor's resignation that this seems more than strange. It is essentially a Chinese way of doing things and some people are of opinion that Mr. Chan never meant to resign at all.

REMOVALS.

Just now, presumably, on the approach of Ching Ming Festival, there have been processions out to a hill called Wong Fa Kong, where those Revolutionists who were killed in the trouble last April are buried. A contractor has been engaged to renovate the place and a monument is to be erected soon.

NATIVE BANK NOTES.

There has been some trouble between the Pork Guild, which comprises all the butchers in Canton, and the Government over the Guild's refusal to accept notes except at a considerable discount. At present matters are at a dead-lock, and the butchers have threatened to shut up unless they get their way. In many places in the city notes are not accepted too freely and the Government would be well advised to take this matter up at once.

SHAMKIN.

A splendid concert was given to the residents of Shamkin by the "Sociedade Philarmónica" of Hongkong, assisted by other Portuguese artists, in the Club Theatre at the invitation of the Portuguese Community on Saturday night. A well-filled house greeted the performers and showed their appreciation of the several numbers by hearty applause. Selections from "Tannhauser," "Faust," "William Tell" and the "Bohemian Girl" were the orchestra's part of the programme. All were excellently rendered, and Prof. Gonzales is to be congratulated on the fine performance of these by no means easy pieces. Prof. Gonzales also obliged with violin solos, which showed him to be a master of the art. Prof. Emilio Danenberg's pianoforte solos were beautifully rendered and were received with an enthusiasm which they well deserved. Miss Camilla Castro and Miss Lilia Rodrigues sang very well and each was recalled, while Miss Esther Xavier played selections from "Rigoletto" on the piano in a splendid manner.

THE TROOPS.

The Company of the R.O.Y.L.I. stationed at present in Shamkin has orders to leave on Tuesday, as also the men of the R.G.A. This will make a big difference in the island and for a time the place will doubtless seem strange.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

March 24th.

THE SITUATION IN SWATOW.

Things have got a little easier here during the past week, and the recrudescence of fighting, which at one time seemed imminent, has not materialized. It is understood that peace negotiations are now proceeding, and the Mr. Woo, who was to have come up from Canton to restore order with a strong hand, has not yet appeared, but is, presumably, waiting to see what the outcome of the negotiations will be. At the same time, Lim Che Chen declares that he has no intention of staying here, but is moving on as soon as his preparations are complete. Mr. Gow, the Director of the Swatow Waterworks, is treating with him, and as Lim must by now realize how impossible is his position here (none of his Hakka soldiers dare venture out by night), there is reason to hope that he and Gow will be able to agree on a price for his departure. Lim brought 200 more men in from Swatow on Friday, with 100 cases of ammunition: this does not look as though he were going to move on too easily, but most likely he is simply trying to force up the price.

RUMOURS AND DISORDERS.

After their victory over Chen Hong O's troops, Lim's men proceeded to visit many of the prosperous places of business, on the pretence of searching for concealed arms, and loot them. As a protest and precaution against this, the merchants of the town have all closed their shops, and business has now been suspended for a week, in spite of all that Lim and the Chamber of Commerce can do. There was a persistent rumour at the beginning of the week that Lim was going to burn down all the shops that remained closed; this yarn was afterwards elaborated, and Lim was then accused of planning to reduce the whole town to a heap of ashes. It would have been thought that so absurd a fiction would carry its own condemnation with it, for even Lim would scarcely be so foolish as to destroy a town that may be worth \$100,000 to him. However, it did gain some credence among the Chinese, and large numbers have left during the week, either for Hongkong or for the southern (Kakchich) side of the harbour. Certainly they have some ground for alarm, for Lim's men seem quite out of hand, and though a holocaust of the town is not in the least probable, individual acts of looting are numerous, and only yesterday a shop was deliberately burnt down, for no better reason than that the corpse of one of the Hakka soldiers was found outside it.

There has been no further fighting here, but we experienced a noisy quarter of an hour on Wednesday night, and it seemed as though another battle was commencing. Heavy firing broke out at about 9.30 at the barracks of Lim's men, and continued for some considerable time, spreading along the road until it seemed as though an attempt was being made to expel the Hakkas. Then it stopped as suddenly as it began, and the next day the explanation appeared. One of the men, coming back from a good dinner, had given the wrong pass-word at the barracks gate. The guard immediately fired; the other soldiers heard the shots, and, thinking they were being attacked, fired too. No one saw anything to aim at, but that did not trouble them, and they fired all the more vigorously for it. Soldiers stationed at other places round loosed off in the same wild way, and before word could be spread that it was all a mistake, a vast quantity of ammunition had been squandered. Fortunately, no damage was done, but incidents of this sort do not tend to make Lim's men pleasant neighbours.

FIGHTING AT CHIAOCHOW.

The scattered remnants of Chen Hong O's men (he himself has not been found) it is said he has got away to Canton) tried to retrieve their laurels at Chiaochow. There were none of Lim's troops there, only the forces of the Mr. Chang who originally set himself up in opposition to Mr. Goe in the early days of the Revolution. Chang himself is in Canton, and when the struggle between Lim and Chen started, his men sat on the fence: they were going to act only in the interests of law and order, and would remain strictly neutral. With Lim's victory, their doubts vanished, and they threw in their lot with him, but they have paid for it now. They were taken quite by surprise on Wednesday last, and utterly defeated, with, it is said, 200 casualties. As they were poorly supplied with arms of a modern type, and had practically no ammunition, their defeat does not imply much prowess on the part of Chen's men.

Since the fight at Chiaochow, the telegraph line from there has been severed, so telegraphic communication from Swatow in every direction is now cut off entirely, thus emphasizing once more the crying need here for a reliable cable. The Swatow-Chiaochow Railway, too, has been destroyed, and will not be in working order again for many a long day. Not only have the rails been removed, but the sleepers even have been taken up and burnt.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening, a party of men from H.M.S. *Janus* were returning to the ship, but there was a heavy sea running, and as the boat got alongside the ship, which was then lying broadside on to the waves, in the act of swinging round to the flood, she rolled suddenly. The gangway struck the side of the boat, which was overturned. Twelve of the men who were in it got safely on board, but, in spite of everything that could be done, no trace of the thirteenth could be discovered. The body has not yet been found. The sad incident has evoked much sympathy here.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. The President, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, presided, and there were also present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Colonel Irwin, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hon Tsz, and Mr. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

POKFULAN WATER SUPPLY.

A letter was received from the Colonial Secretary, forwarding a copy of a minute by the First Assistant Director of Public Works, who stated that owing to the favourable conditions prevailing through the present dry season, the supply from Pinewood Nullah, which was the intake referred to, had been discontinued. As it would not be possible to dispose of that source of supply during most of the dry season, works which were intended to remove all possible risk of contamination owing to the presence of Pinewood battery were at present in course of construction. No washing was allowed by the Military authorities, nor was there any trace of washing being done in the stream course. The deposit of building rubbish was tidied by the Military authorities, and only clean building rubbish was deposited occasionally. That could not be said to contaminate the supply. The Military authorities must have somewhere to deposit such material. The existing railings on the path leading from Craig Rynie to the Peak Road had been filled in with one inch barbed wire netting, and a gate erected across the path. There was a barbed wire fence on the west side of the path leading to the parade ground, from the Peak Road, but there was no gate on that path. The railing near the Umbrella seat had been erected. The stream on the N.E. side of the parade ground had been trained, but not the stream running between the parade ground and Craig Rynie.

Mr. Bowley minuted that rubbish was still being deposited, and that some of it looked very unsavoury, and the path from the Peak Road to the parade ground was apparently used as a store for broken stones. The wire netting and the railing as now fixed did not comply with the Select Committee's recommendations, and did not, in his opinion, serve any useful purpose. He suggested that the Select Committee might invite the Principal Military Medical Officer to make a joint inspection and report to the Board whether in their opinion the recommendations of the Committee had been adequately carried out.

Mr. Bowley—I should like to ask you, sir, whether you are agreeable to adopting the suggestion I have put forward that the Select Committee invite the Principal Medical Officer to inspect the place in question and see whether their recommendations have been adequately carried out.

The President—You mean the committee which originally made the investigation?

Mr. Bowley—Yes.

The President—Is the Principal Medical Officer in favour of joining the committee?

Colonel Irwin—Certainly.

The President—The committee consisted of Dr. Fitzwilliams, Dr. Clark, Hon. Mr. Hewett and myself.

On the motion of Mr. Bowley, seconded by Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, the suggestion was adopted as a motion.

The President—As regards the second matter raised by Mr. Bowley, I think a reminder by the Secretary to the Government will be sufficient, and I will report what the result of this reminder is, that is, the question as to what action the Government propose to take with regard to the Bacteriologist's report.

This was all the business of public importance.

A FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM.

In the course of a letter addressed to Mr. William Rich, the Secretary of the Institute of London Underwriters, referring to the successful demonstration of the fire indicating and extinguishing apparatus associated with that gentleman's name, says that the following companies have expressed their willingness to make a return in the rates of premium on the hulls of steamers efficiently fitted with the apparatus, provided that no claims for fire are made during the currency of the policy:—British and Foreign, Commercial Union, the Marine Merchants, New Zealand, Ocean Marine, Royal Exchange, South British, Standard Marine, and Thames and Mersey. The Rich Company states that the builders of the Hamburg-America liner *Imperator*, of 50,000 tons, and of the new Cunard liner *Aquitania*, of at least equal size, have received orders to install the apparatus in these vessels, while the system is also to be fitted in the two Cunarders now building at Scott's yards.

Fires in liners have been such a prolific cause of claims during the past few years, says the *Times*, that underwriters may be expected to give every possible encouragement to systems which prove their efficiency in extinguishing outbreaks in the very early stages. It will be remembered that reference was made to the severity of recent fires in the annual report, issued last month, of the Committee of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association.

PARIS LETTER.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Paris, February 23.

MINERS' STRIKE PENDING.

Next Friday, the first of March, will come much too quickly for thousands of people in this country and elsewhere. It is the day on which miners have decided to strike and paralyse the whole industrial machinery. Will there be a *grève*, or strike, or not in France? Considering how much dearer as well as scarcer coal is in France, the people of this country, unlike those in Great Britain, are unable to lay in anything like large supplies. So far as France is concerned the strike has been voted in principle, though it must be admitted that the one ray of hope left for the French is the indecision on the part of French miners with regard to the date of striking. The miners of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais—France's principal coal regions—have agreed to strike next Friday, the 1st of March. Other delegates are opposed to this particular date. The miners are jealously keeping their own counsel with regard to international negotiations, but it is thought that the French and English miners have certainly come to an understanding, though what that understanding is and how they propose to give effect to it is their secret. The outlook is considered alarming, and it seems by no means improbable that the English, French, Belgian, and German miners will finally go solid. We know there are such things as miracles, and if only such a terrible disaster, as a general coal strike, could be averted, it would indeed prove miraculous. Such a strike could not possibly last long in any case. With all due sympathy for international miners, let them wisely consider what they are about to do, and the intense suffering they will inflict on their innocent fellow-creatures at such a time of the year.

PROTECTION OF BATS AND OWLS.

French sportsmen have at last awakened to the monstrous and undeserved torture inflicted on owls and bats, and L'Union des Chasseurs Français have issued an energetic protest against the continuation of such barbarous practices. "The bat," they say, "is the most perfect type of the animal useful to agriculture. While it keeps up an active hunt for insects, it is incapable of causing the slightest prejudice to farmers. There is, therefore, some ground for astonishment at the numerous absurd prejudices which still exist regarding it in country places." The Union des Chasseurs Français deserves to be warmly congratulated on its humanitarian campaign, which must help to destroy a widely disseminated and entirely mistaken idea as to the real nature and functions of our most familiar night-birds. So great is the prejudice in France against bats and owls that in the less enlightened parts of the country bats and owls are nailed alive to barn-doors! It is these admirable collaborators of the peasant, these precious protectors of the harvest, that ignorance and cruelty condemn to the most horrible tortures. The bat, no less than the owl, is worthy of protection if only on the ground of the services it renders to humanity. It lives exclusively on insects. There is no greater enemy of the remorseless mosquito that robs us of sleep in the summer time. The mysterious animals with the leathery wings is also a pleasant weather prophet, for when it is seen flying from side to side above our heads its presence is a sign of a fine day on the morrow. Poor, misunderstood bat! It comes to tell us of fair weather and rid us of our worst enemies, and mankind shows its gratitude—by crucifying it!

MEDICAL COMMISSION.

For over a year a large and important Government Commission in Paris has been studying what reforms are necessary in the regulations in force governing the studies of those who wish to obtain the State diploma of Doctor of Medicine. The Commission, which has now drawn up its report, included professors, hospital doctors, practitioners, scientists, and Députés. The decree embodying the reforms now awaits the signature of President Fallières. The Minister of Education, who appointed the Commission, and is responsible for the changes in the regulations and supervision at the Universities, as well as in the hospitals where students are admitted, has made a provision in the decree that he is at liberty to appoint a permanent Commission to ensure its success. The chief reforms, indicated in the report mentioned above, are:—(1) The length of medical studies will be increased from four to five years; (2) The practical work in physiology, physics, medical chemistry, bacteriology, and so forth, will be really compulsory; (3) The attendance at a hospital will extend during the whole of the medical course; and (4) In order to diminish the part played by chance in the examinations, students will each have a report-book, in which will be entered the marks they secured in practical work, clinical experiments, and at preliminary examinations.

STATE LOTTERY.

France's last lottery has just taken place in the Paris Office of the Credit Foncier, with the result that 30,163 people have been made happy, and several thousands disappointed. The winning number was 9,943 of Series 29, which won *le gros lot*, or 1,000,000 francs. The lucky winner who has so suddenly become a millionaire is an elderly gentleman of private means, residing at Boulevard Pereire. He was at lunch when he received news of his good fortune, and, leaving the unfinished *déjeuner*, he immediately barred his doors to all callers, ordering the *concierge*, or house-porter, to inform them that he had left town for the country. There was one prize of 200,000 francs, one of 100,000 francs, and one of 50,000 francs. Twenty-five won 10,000 francs each, 128 won 1,000 francs each, and 30,000 others won 50 francs each. Will the Government change its mind, and sanction another lottery?

SUICIDES FROM EIFFEL TOWER.

The Eiffel Tower has of late become a favourite building from which to commit suicide. The latest unfortunate person to do this is Mlle. Mathilde Paulian, aged 20, whose father is a secretary of the Chamber of Députés, and who married a daughter of the veteran pacifist M. Frédéric Passy. The young lady had of late been much depressed by her grandfather's illness, and the illness of one of her sisters, which played on her nerves to such an extent that she threw herself from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower.

AVIATION.

The proposal of the Mayor of Tours that the people of France should be asked to subscribe *one sou* each to give aeroplanes to the country, has met with a prompt and encouraging response. Were the 341,208 inhabitants of the Indre-et-Loire department—of which Tours is the capital—to do this, it would be possible to present two aeroplanes to the French army. This alone shows what one department can do by subscribing so modest a sum as one sou, one half-penny, or one cent, per head. The idea has been found excellent by the French Press, which has taken the matter up, and is sanguine of success. Are other countries prepared to do the same?

MOROCCO.

Everyone will be glad when the last word has been said about Morocco. This will not be long, as the negotiations between France and Spain for the final settlement of the weary Moroccan question are progressing favourably. Spanish opinion realises that the heavy concessions made by Franco to Germany involve the renunciation by Spain of some of the rights originally secured to her, and though the actual scope of the Spanish sphere remains to be determined, it seems clear that Spain is not putting forward any impossible demand. The practical difficulties to be overcome are three in number. In the first place, what are to be the relations between Spain and the nominal Sovereign of Morocco? As French influence is to prevail at Fez, Spain naturally desires freedom of action in her own sphere. The projected solution is that the Spanish sphere shall be formed into a Viceroyalty, and that Spain shall advise the Viceroy—a reasonable arrangement. Next, with regard to the intended railway between Fez and Tangier, is it to be a joint Franco-Spanish undertaking, or divided into two parts, under the separate control of France and Spain respectively? A similar difficulty arises with regard to the collection of customs. In the latter case, the need for uniformity of administration is obvious, while it is most likely to be secured by the institution of a joint Franco-Spanish Customs Board. True, a system of dual control, even when definitely limited, has its drawbacks, but in view of the fact that Morocco has been treated as a single entity in all the negotiations with the various Powers not territorially interested, it would seem that no other system is feasible.

THE TAXI-CAB STRIKE.

The taxi-cab strikers have lost all public sympathy in consequence of their last diabolical tactics. They swore revenge a few weeks ago, and they are still bent on it. Last Wednesday evening, some of the ring-leaders hid seventeen infernal machines in as many taxi-cabs; ten of them exploded in the small hours of yesterday morning, in many cases setting fire to the garage in which the cabs were housed, and in every case setting fire to the cab in which the bombs had been placed. This is one way of celebrating the 100th day of the taxi-cab strike. Three garages in different parts of this city suffered from the outrage, while a police official nearly lost his life. The bombs were little combinations of five tubes containing explosive chemicals. Since this last outrage, which has created a panic in Paris, citizens refuse to ride in the vehicles lest they get blown up. The strikers state that it was the owners who placed the bombs, and that they are totally innocent. There is something essentially humorous in the suggestion that the taxi-cab owners should have destroyed their own property for the sake of discrediting the strikers. This is more than one can swallow. The recent tactics of the strikers clearly show that they alone must be held responsible for the placing of the bombs, and its results.

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG WHARF CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Company was held on the 20th instant at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. There were present: Messrs. C. E. Anton (Chairman), E. G. Barrett, H. R. Kinnear, A. M. Marshall and C. W. Wrightson, directors, J. J. Dume (secretary), J. R. Elias, R. H. Elias, P. H. Chambers, A. R. Wilson, D. Brand, A. L. Anderson, Brodie A. Clarke and J. M. Young.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting, I take this opportunity of recording how deeply we deplore the loss we have sustained through the death of Mr. Alexander Macleod, who had so long been associated with the Company and had also been a director for many years. The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your permission I will take them as read. It will be noticed that, as compared with the previous year, the balance of the Working Account shows a falling away of Tls. 73,854.01, and you will see that the available balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, after deducting the interim dividend of Tls. 3 per share, only amounts to Tls. 48,760.28. The comparatively adverse result is partly accounted for by the fact that the steamers which discharged at our wharves did not bring to Shanghai so large cargoes as those of 1910, but is principally due to smaller receipts for storage, owing to the rapidity with which goods on arrival went into consumption during the first nine and a half months of the year. Your directors at one time hoped to maintain the dividend for the year at Tls. 7 per share, but in the circumstances of a decline in revenue they regret that they can only now recommend the payment of a final dividend of Tls. 3 per share, making Tls. 6 in all for 1911. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary to transfer to profit and loss account from equalization of dividends account a sum of Tls. 60,000, and as it is also proposed to transfer from the latter account Tls. 20,000 as provision against repairs for the current year, the equalization of dividends account will be reduced, if these recommendations are approved of, to Tls. 28,000. Since the outbreak of the Revolution, stocks of cargo have gradually accumulated, and at the present time our godowns are for the most part well filled, which will considerably help our storage account for this year. We continue to obtain a good share of the trade of the port, and I can only hope that the result of the present year's working may be more favourable than its predecessor. If any shareholder desires further information with regard to the account, I shall be glad to furnish it to the best of my ability.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. M. Marshall: That the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Young and seconded by Mr. J. R. Elias: That Messrs. E. G. Barrett, H. R. Kinnear, A. M. Marshall, C. W. Wrightson, and the senior representative of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., be re-elected directors for the current year.

Proposed by Mr. A. L. Anderson, and seconded by Mr. B. A. Clarke: That Messrs. G. R. Wingrove and H. W. G. Hayter be re-elected auditors for the current year.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. A. M. Marshall: That a final dividend of Tls. 3 per share be declared for the year 1911.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted next day, and the meeting then terminated.

SINGING AND THE LUNGS.

It is well-known that singing, like whistling, is a fine exercise for the lungs, and Madame Jeannette Jomelli advises those who fear consumption to go in for singing for this reason. At the same time she, of course, does not advance the claim that singing alone will save anyone from or cure consumption. Acquire the habit of taking the big, deep breath, which is a primary requisite of any kind of singing, and bad or good, proceeds Madame Jomelli, and the physical joy derived from it will never allow you to relapse into lazy breathing. The breathing exercises recommended by certain physicians, and which are so monotonous in themselves, become much more pleasant when some artistic pleasure is attached to them. Furthermore, the mere effort of singing compels the singer to stand straight and to throw the chest out, a good corrective for the bad physical habits of weak chested people. "Finally, the exhilaration of singing is not a negligible element as a mental adjunct to the cure. If you doubt my statements go to the opera, turn your glasses on every singer, man or woman, and see what a wonderful chest development they have attained. Personally, I have never heard of a singer becoming consumptive."

INTIMATIONS

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you know you have the best. If you do NOT, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the vision of eyes that need glasses without using TORIC LENSES. It would also be possible to use a motor-car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be so comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of TORICS. The deep inner curve conforms to the natural motion of your eye. Their advantage is particularly noticeable to players of tennis, golf, cricket, and billiards. Made in clear glass and tinted shades.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
40, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

DYSENTERY.

A REVIVIFYING AND RESTORATIVE TREATMENT.

Second, perhaps, only to Malaria is the suffering caused by Dysentery, which is known by the intense pain and difficulty with which the bowels act, and by the passage of mucus and blood.

The treatment which may be regarded as classical is the administration of 15 to 20 grains of ipecacuanha in water, and repeating the dose every three or four hours. If begun early, this will nearly always give relief and arrest mischief. Only liquid nourishment should be given and, of course, the doctor should be summoned when possible. He will, no doubt, prescribe Dover's powder with quinine, hot fomentations and perfect rest in bed, and will legislate for any sudden relaxation of the bowels by a dose of astringent medicine, to which a few drops of laudanum have been added.

In considering the subsequent feeding of the sufferer, there is nothing upon which reliance may be more confidently placed than Sanatogen, which the physicians to practically all the crowned heads of Europe use to maintain and restore the health of their royal patients.

WHY IT IS SO VALUABLE.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the value of this preparation for the inhabitants of hot countries, and those who are subject to the enervating influences and diseases due to the climate. Composed of the body-building elements of the purest cow's milk, "chemically combined" with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system, Sanatogen exercises a nutritive influence over the whole body, which is as powerful as it is perfect.

It revitalises the blood, increasing the number of red corpuscles and their vital colouring matter on which depends their ability to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere and thus keep the tissues clean and the bodily furnaces working properly. It re-invigorates the nervous system, filling the body with a sense of vim and snap which makes a pleasure of the mere physical act of living, while it quickens the functions of the brain and restores the possibly failing memory to its full power of rapidly recalling any impression it desires. It is easily digested, so that it imposes no strain whatever on the often undetermined digestive system; it removes any sense of weariness from the muscles and makes them strong and firm instead of flabby and soft, as they so often are after an attack of dysentery.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

All these facts have been vouched for by hundreds of doctors practising throughout the length and breadth of China, as well as in other countries whose climate makes dysentery a common disease. These doctors have written letters over their own signatures describing the results they have obtained. Here are extracts from one or two of such letters, although, unfortunately, in accordance with medical etiquette, the names of the physicians cannot be mentioned.

Dr. P. K. C., Damoh, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in the treatment of dysentery and enteric fever and found it very useful. It has a high nutritional value, and is very useful in ulcerated conditions of the intestine."

Dr. H. W. H., Babugarh, United Provinces, writes:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of dysentery, enteric fever, and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I could quote numerous cases where the administration of Sanatogen was followed by immediate and marked amelioration of the symptoms. I cannot speak too highly of its value, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

Sanatogen can be obtained of A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong; SINCERE CO., LTD., 215/21, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, and of all Chemists. [99-421]

*Analysis PROVES that

PLASMON COCOA

yields a Delicious Beverage of much greater nutritive value than ordinary cocoa. —British Medical Jnl.

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PLASMON is used by the ROYAL FAMILY.

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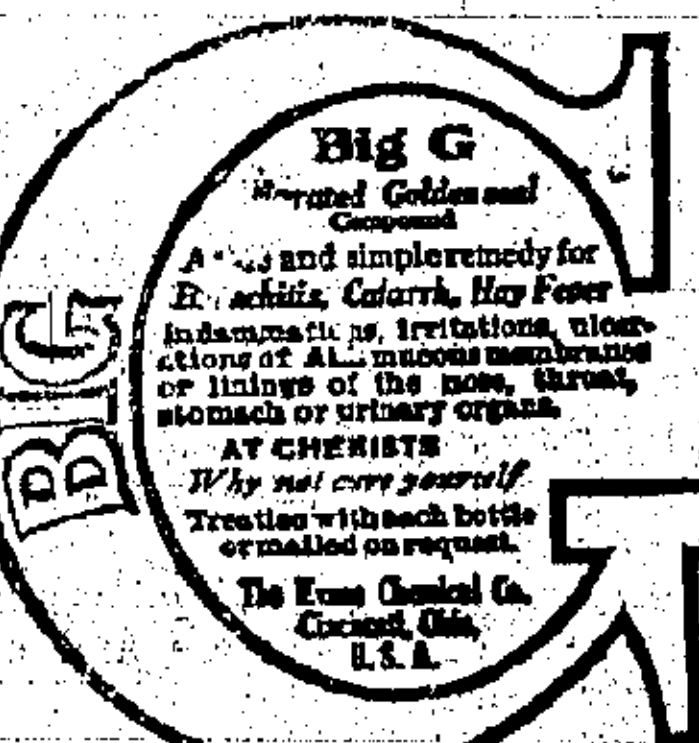
A GOOD SET OF TEETH

is of the greatest importance to everyone for the sake of health and appearance.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Thoroughly cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, whitens and preserves them, stimulates the Formation of Tartar, Prevents and Arrests Decay, and gives a Pleasant Fragrance to the Breath.

Contains Nothing Gritty or Acid. 2/6 per box. Sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 47, Nathan Garden, London.



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM KEWICK.

HIS EXPERIENCES IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Chronicle* mentions that the late Mr. William Kewick, who landed in Japan in 1889, was the first foreigner to buy a lot of land at Yokohama, No. 1, on which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's offices now stand, and was to some extent responsible for the adoption of the site of Yokohama as the port of foreign trade for Yedo Bay. Our contemporary says:—"As most of our readers will be aware, the original site selected for the port and named in the treaties was Kanagawa. After this had been granted, the Japanese authorities became somewhat nervous—with only too much reason, as was afterwards proved—of what might happen if foreigners encountered one of the numerous daimyo processions which then wended their way to Yedo, passing through Kanagawa, which was on the Tokaido. As a result they hurriedly began making preparations for the site on which foreigners should reside and carry on their business across the bay at the little fishing village of Yokohama, which was quite out of the line of the Tokaido. When the foreign representatives saw what was being done, they protested that the treaties were not being observed, fearing that the Japanese would endeavour to make the spit of land upon which Yokohama was situated a sort of Deshima. In reply to these protests, the Japanese dilated on the advantages of the port, especially on the depth of water, which permitted vessels of considerable size to anchor near the shore, while this was impossible at Kanagawa. A number of foreigners were invited to go over and inspect the proposed site, among them being Mr. Kewick. He considered the location so satisfactory that he at once entered into arrangements for the purchase of land, and on behalf of his firm bought the lot of land that is now known as No. 1 Yokohama. As the result of this action on the part of the agent of one of the leading firms in the Far East, the foreign representatives found the ground cut from under their feet, and contented themselves with a protest, holding the Government responsible if the site should ultimately prove unsatisfactory.

Though only twenty-five years of age when he was appointed to open a branch of Messrs. Jardine & Co. in Japan, Mr. Kewick took a prominent part in the public affairs of the little community at Yokohama almost from the first, and it was at his house that the first public meeting recorded to have been held at Yokohama took place. This was in February, 1891, and consisted of British merchants, who had been asked by Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister, to place him in possession of particulars of restrictions on trade, contrary to treaty. A committee was formed, of which Mr. Kewick appears to have been the Chairman, to frame a memorial, which was a formidable document indeed. One passage is of considerable interest even to-day, especially as the legend has grown up that until foreigners entered with their commercial methods into the Paradise of Japan, the Japanese were as innocent as our reputed first parents in the Garden of Eden. That the Japanese in those early days had something of the wisdom of the serpent if not of the harmlessness of the dove may be judged by the following extract from the memorial:—"The non-fulfilment of contracts by merchants in a position to carry out their engagements appears to us in the light of a grievance against the Government, as it is in its power to enforce their observance. (Of course there were no Courts in those days to which foreigners could apply in the case of being defrauded by Japanese.) It is needless to recapitulate cases, as the archives of the Consulate can furnish you with abundant proof of how constantly and shamelessly the native merchants break faith with foreigners, and depart from their engagements with the apparent approval of their rulers. One case, however, may be mentioned, which was brought before your notice by Mr. Kewick on the 17th of February, 1890 (i.e., little more than six months after the port had been opened.) The contractor was Mitsui Haiziro, a large merchant of this place, and said to be the wealthiest in Japan, connected with the Government, and acting as its banker throughout the Empire. The produce contracted for was silk and oil; but only the most trifling quantity of each was delivered. This case has been in your hands for nearly a year, and you are doubtless well aware what steps the Japanese Government has taken to enforce the observance of mercantile engagements upon its subjects."

Mr. Kewick appears to have left Japan for Hongkong, where the greater part of his life in the Far East was spent, within five years of the opening of Yokohama, being succeeded by Mr. Gower.

THE DOCTOR IN THE TROPICS.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN ON MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Speaking at a meeting held at the Mansion House on February 29th, in support of a scheme to raise £10,000 for the extension of the London School of Tropical Medicine, Mr. Lewis Harcourt read a letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, under whose auspices the London School was founded, in which he said:—"I do not think that anything given to this object will be thrown away, and all who take an interest in our Colonies must see that these diseases, which are special to tropical climates, are the great obstacle at present to their development. I hope that your appeal will meet with a generous response."

Mr. Harcourt announced a donation of £500 from the Treasury. He mentioned that the Treasury were spending £3,000 a year on the development of tropical medicine, and the bulk of £5,000 which had been spent during the last five years in suppression of sleeping sickness in Uganda, had fallen upon Imperial funds. It was also announced that £2,293 had already been raised as the result of the meeting.

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DRESS DEPARTMENT.

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EXQUISITE COLOURINGS IN

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(ALL NEW SPECIALLY SELECTED GOODS.)

MODERATE PRICES.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

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WINE MERCHANTS,

DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

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Supply the Highest Quality WINES, SPIRITS, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES obtainable, consistent with price.

All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of World-wide reputation.

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The Best in Japan.



THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

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MONTERRAT

A simple kindly flavour, gently stimulating the healthy processes of the body, is characteristic of **Montserrat Lime Juice**. Made only from fine cultivated limes. It is the most natural and perfect drink for constant use in hot weather.

Supplied in two forms: Unsweetened, i.e., Pure Lime Juice. Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial. Sold by all leading Storekeepers.

BOVRIL



Tickles the Palate

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

THOUSANDS TO SELECT FROM.

PARCELS ON APPROVAL.

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS. ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[995]

STOMALIX

Sale de Carlos. Cures Dyspepsia and all per cent. of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, painful and otherwise.

Distributing Agents: FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.



NAPIER-JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[62]

KEATING'S POWDER

AN UNWELCOME GUEST OF brown cockroaches, black ants, house flies, and all other vermin. Kills them in a few minutes. Never pays a bill.

KILLS BUGS

FLEAS • FLIES.

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex. Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal. CHAPOTEAUT, 3, rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

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AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1851.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[144]

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

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Two and a half million people facing starvation

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

H. C. GULLAND, Esq., Treasurer, INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, Manager.

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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON TO WUCHOW

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REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO
VANCOUVER, B.C.
SEATTLE &
PORTLAND (Or.),

VIA
SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR MANILA.	FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND (Or.).
	HERCULES 28th March.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at
regular intervals.
Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient
inducement offers.
The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design,
have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with
Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.
Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Points.
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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
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ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the
quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
S.S. "KATANGA" ... 5,600 tons ... 1st Half May, 1912.
S.S. "DUNERIO" ... 5,000 tons ... to Follow.
And regularly thereafter.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
FROM HONGKONG: 30th March.
FROM COLOMBO: S.S. "TYMERIC" 16th April.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—
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THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT
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[42-43-44]

GOING HOME.

**A HOLIDAY AT HOME AND A WAY
TO GET THERE THAT'S A HOLIDAY.**

WHY NOT

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu, (the Paradise of the Pacific), of
California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco,
Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U.S. MAIL Steamers,
of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water."
Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra.
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unparalleled opportunities,
than by any other route. For a return ticket to London
the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco
via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74)
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or Civil Service, on application.

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KOREA	18,000	"	TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 1 p.m.
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CHINA	18,000	"	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at 1 p.m.
MANCHURIA	18,000	"	TUESDAY, 30th April, at 1 p.m.
NILE	11,000	"	TUESDAY, 14th May, at 1 p.m.
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	MONDAY, 20th May, at 1 p.m.
PERSIA	9,000	"	TUESDAY, 11th June, at 1 p.m.
KOREA	18,000	"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at 1 p.m.

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LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.
KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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Commencing on the 30th instant, and until further notice, a Week-End Service will be
arranged. The s.s. "HEUNGSHAN" will leave Hongkong at 10 p.m. on Saturday, 30th
instant, for Canton, and the s.s. "HONAM" will depart from Canton at 4 p.m. on Sunday,
31st instant.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 31st MARCH.
The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN,"
Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m.
Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, leaving at 7.30 a.m.,
and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOLSANG," 457 tons.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.
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S.S. "SAINAM," 568 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
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Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the
Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior
Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
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Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [143]

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WESTERN PACIFIC
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE
TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—20 Knots Speed.
S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.
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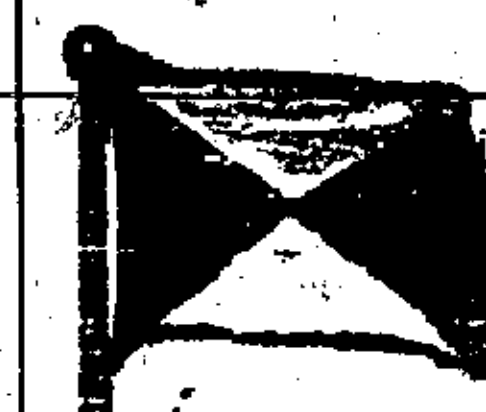
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SHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 1st Apr. 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	On 10th Apr. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 20th March, 1912. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. [113]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE		Sat., 6th April, Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
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All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply to
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551

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REGULAR, FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	—	JAPAN	Second half of March.
TJIRANAS...	AMOY	Second half of March.	JAVA	Second half of March.
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	Second half of March.	SHANGHAI	First half of April.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	First half of April.	JAPAN	First half of April.
TJIBODAS...	SHANGHAI	First half of April.	JAVA	First half of April.
TJITAROEM	JAPAN	First half of April.	JAVA	First half of April.
TJIRAH	JAVA	Second half of April.	JAVA	Second half of April.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
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Telephone No. 375.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1912.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
DESTINATION STEAMER TONS DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, "PEKING" ... 6,500 ... About 20th April.
Kobe and MOJI ... "PEKING" ... 6,500 ... About 20th April.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
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ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.
YOK BUILDINGS, Top Floor.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TONS TO SAIL.
Kobe and YOKOHAMA ... "PRINZ WALDEMAR" ... 6,000 ... About
Capt. H. BREMER, 2nd April.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars, apply to

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MELOHRS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1912

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS. BANKERS, & CO.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED
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7561
Main Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The T.K.K. str. *Shingo Maru* sailed from Yokohama on the 17th inst., en route to Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is expected to arrive at this Port on the 30th inst.
The P.M. S.S. Co.'s str. *Siberia* left Yokohama on the 24th inst., en route to Hongkong, via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 1st April.
The P.M. S.S. Co. str. *China* sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst., for Hongkong via Honolulu, etc., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 8th April.
The T.K.K. str. *Chiyo Maru* will be despatched from San Francisco on the 27th inst., en route to Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.
The P.M. S.S. Co.'s str. *Manchuria* sailed from San Francisco, on March 21st, en route to Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on April 19th.
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Yip on the 24th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about 1st April.
The E. & A. str. *Altenham*, which left Sydney on the 9th inst., is due at Manila on the 31st inst.
The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney on the 13th inst., for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila).
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.M. Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of India* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on Thursday, the 7th March, at p.m.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 26th inst., at about 8 a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The str. *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on Friday morning, and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst.
THE MERCHANTS STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. str. *Hitachi Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 27th inst., p.m.
The N.Y.K. str. *Kirin Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 21st inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1911.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1912.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BUYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,242, Hashimoto, 25th March—Mojji 26th March, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CHONG SHING, British str., 1,256, V. Mc Liddell, 26th March—Tientsin 17th March, General—J. M. & Co.
GERMANIA, German str., 1,417, Frandsen, 26th March—Manila 22nd March, Ballast—Jensen & Co.
GLENFARG, British str., 2,000, Hartnell, 26th March—Singapore 20th March, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
HAICHING, British str., 1,287, W. C. Passmore, 26th March—Swatow 26th March, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HAIYUN, British str., 1,332, J. W. Evans, 26th March—Swatow 25th March, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,247, Machida, 26th March—Singapore 19th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
LOONG SANG, British str., 1,063, W. G. G. Leask, 26th March—Manila 23rd March, General—J. M. & Co.
ORIENTAL, British str., 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 26th March—Yokohama 21st March, Silk and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
TELEMACUS, British str., 1,450, A. Fraser, 26th March—Saigon 22nd March, Rice—Chinese.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
March 26th.
B. PHINCK, British str., for Manila.
CHUNSHANG, British str., for Singapore.
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.
JAPAN, British str., for Shanghai.
JINSEN MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
MISHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
ONSHANG, British str., for Chinwantao.
QUINTA, German str., for Swatow.
RABUBRI, German str., for Hoihow.
SIKIAN, French str., for Haiphong.
TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
WONGKOT, German str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

March 26th.
HAIMUN, British str., for Swatow.
KENKON MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
LAETTES, British str., for Saigon.
MATHILDE, German str., for Hoihow.
MATOPO, British str., for Shanghai.
NAMUN, British str., for Shanghai.
PERSIA, American str., for Shanghai.
SHINKAI MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.
SUYVIA, German str., for Hamburg.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.
TOSA MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
TOYRANK, French str., for Europe, etc.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Oriental, from Yokohama, Miss Kent.
Per Haiching, from Swatow, Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Bristol, Dr. L. E. Favin, Mr. I. L. Thomas, Mr. L. E. Lamert and Mr. F. B. Hickett.
Per Loong Sang, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Leary, Mr. J. Danner, Mr. M. W. de Lange, Mr. W. Ferrius, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. V. Ribeiro, Mr. W. J. Crowe, Mr. C. Buckland and Mr. E. R. Hinkley.

DEPARTED.
Per Tamba Maru, for Seattle, etc., Lt. and Mrs. R. H. Hart, child, Mr. W. L. Parrish, Mr. Geo. R. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan James, Mrs. M. Fancher, Mrs. C. S. G. Mylrea, Mr. and Mrs. A. Browne, Mr. O. B. Burrell, Mr. E. R. Hinkley, Mr. H. Forst, Mr. T. Shinohe, Mrs. Serizawa, Mrs. K. Hattori and Mrs. Yamura.
Per Mishima Maru, for London, Mr. Norman Kemp, Mrs. J. N. Regde, Mrs. Crowther, Capt. and Mrs. R. Swain, Mr. Dore, Mr. Preedy, Mr. and Mrs. Pownall, Mr. and Mrs. Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. Eavis and infant, Miss Ford, Master Taylor, Mrs. Rooke and 3 children, Mrs. Craig and son, Mr. and Mrs. Popp, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Christie, Miss Christie, Mrs. Wittmuth and child, Mrs. Walter and 2 children, Dr. K. Saito, Mr. G. Cuppage, Mrs. Schirbown, Mr. R. Watanabe, Mr. T. Watanabe, Lady Brownrigg, Miss Brownrigg, Miss E. Vidder, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Mr. Hira, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Goyet and 3 children, Mr. K. Yakubo, Mr. Y. Goto, Mr. H. Ishikawa, Mr. Elen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Savada, Mr. E. Seth, Mr. A. V. Apar, Messrs. E. Hubbard, G. Wombwell, Hira, T. Matzue, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Adams and child, Miss Vanstone, Mrs. Haraguchi, Messrs. Morrison, Vaughan, B. P. Ravara, S. Hosono, K. Watanabe, T. Ogawa, C. Yamauchi, John Malin, C. Iwamoto, F. Ashikaga, Tadami, H. Ino, Y. Urano, T. Sakai, Y. Kobayashi, Y. Mayeda, K. Sudo, and Y. Asakawa.
Per Tamba Maru, for San Francisco, Mr. T. S. Morrison, Mr. I. Joseph, Mr. W. M. Pittman, Mr. V. H. Knudsen, Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Maxwell and child, Miss E. Austin, Mrs. J. P. Martin, Dr. F. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells, Mr. A. L. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Carman, Mr. Wm. Montair, Miss A. Heard, Mr. M. Gould, Mr. W. H. Baugh, Miss M. R. Henchman, Mr. F. C. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ferguson and 3 children, Mrs. C. M. H. Blackford, Mr. M. W. de Lapz, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, Miss M. Simonds, Mr. J. Craik, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Still, Mr. B. P. Brown, Mr. C. E. Rogers, Miss I. L. Dowden, Mr. M. Lant, Mrs. Chas. E. Miller, Mr. Wm. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Silvers, Miss N. Lloyd, Mrs. S. A. Bortz, Mrs. J. F. Fether, Miss A. Gould, Miss M. Mackeller, Mr. E. Peterson, Mr. H. Bridges, Miss M. A. Ahern, Mr. A. Sweetser, Miss Belle L. Gorton, Rev. H. C. Hazen, Mr. J. Howard, Miss C. Wood, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Noval, Mr. G. S. Averell, Mr. E. Heilman, Mr. D. Bode, Mr. R. de Mare, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Garrett, Mr. Chas. M. Swift, Mr. Geo. C. Hanford, Mrs. J. B. Frazier, Mrs. D. M. de Loffra, Mrs. E. Wendell, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. B. S. Houston, Mr. J. M. Hynes, Mr. A. W. Schmitt, Mr. W. C. Hankins, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Vaughan, Miss L. Howard and Miss N. Craven.

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1", nearest Hongkong "2", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4", together with the number denoting the section.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	PER FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via Usual Ports of Call	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	DEN OF GLAMIS	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd April.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	G. J. D. Ahlers	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd April.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	O. J. D. Ahlers	Ger. str.	—	Gronan	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th May.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ALCADIA	Ger. str.	—	Luening	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. F. F. LARSEN	Ger. str.	—	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th April.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	KAJA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Selmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th May.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SABSEN	Ger. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th April at D'light.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	—	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 29th April.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Koate	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 27th May.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via JAPAN &c.	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 16th April, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, &c.	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 1 P.M.
TRIESTE, Fiume, Venice via SINGAPORE, &c.	KOENIG	Aus. str.	—	—	SANDER, WILHELM & Co.	On 2nd April.
TRIESTE via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	INDRAHAMA	Brit. str.	—	—	SANDER, WILHELM & Co.	On 19th April, at 5 P.M.
NEW YORK	KALOMO	Am. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd April.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	HERCULES	Brit. str.	—	Kealey	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 11th April.
VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE & PORTLAND, &c.	EXPRESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2m.	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2m.	W. Davison	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 20th April, at 7 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 1st June, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	TOTO KAISEN KAISHA	On 9th April, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KORBA	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 23rd April, at 1 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 2nd April, at 1 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 6th April.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE via SHANGHAI	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th April, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	MUTSU	Brit. str.	—	R. R. O'Sullivan	SANDER, WILHELM & Co.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st April, at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAINEZ WALDENMAR	Ger. str.	—	H. Bremer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	MELCHERS & Co.	About 2nd April.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN via JAPAN	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th April at Noon.
JAPAN	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KAISEN KAISHA	On 9th April.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st April, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 28th inst.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	G. B. Marks	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst. at M'night
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	J. H. Harris	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th April.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	C. R. Longdon R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th April.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	Selmer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th April, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	Wm. Lloyd Jones	SANDER, WILHELM & Co.	On 4th April, at 6 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	C. C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th April, at M'night
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	Rooy	ARTHUR NILSON & Co.	About 20th April.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 3rd April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 11 A.M.
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SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 2nd April, at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 2nd April, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 6th April, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 10th April, at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 6th April, at 2 P.M.
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SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 1st April, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 2nd April, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 6th April, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 10th April, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 3rd April.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 4th April, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUTO MARU	Jap. str.	1m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 1st April, at 4 P.M.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 28th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA Capt. W. R. Hickey	Noon 30th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 3rd April.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALAWAN and YOKOHAMA	... Capt. C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	About 4th April.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1912.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINESE"	On 28th Mar., 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 28th Mar., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWHAWANG	"KIUKIANG"	On 29th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 30th Mar., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 1st Apr., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd Apr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 4th Apr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING".
Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS
"ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINESE" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N2—Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 26th March, 1912.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS-GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

HOMeward.

(For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	6th April.
S.S. SITHONIA	20th April.
S.S. SLAVONIA	30th April.
S.S. BAYERN	5th May.

For HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. BELGIAVIA	11th April.
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SACHSEN	29th April.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. O. J. D. AELERS	5th May.
For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	10th May.
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SITHONIA	27th May.
For ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. ARCADIA	31st May.

For Further Particulars apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)

MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUED and PORT SAID.

S.S. "KOEBER", 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 19th April, 1912, 5 P.M.

S.S. "BOHEMIA", 7,900 tons, will leave as above on 19th May, 1912.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. "KOEBER", 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 4th April, 1912, at 6 A.M.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Steerage passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice £50 1st, £36 2nd Class. No surtax, no tip, no inside Canteen, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE.

S.S. "CHINA", 11,800 tons, will leave for YOKOHAMA and KOBE via SHANGHAI on 30th March, at Noon.

S.S. "AUSTRIA", 14,000 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, PRIME and VENICE via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUED, PORT SAID, on 2nd April.

These steamers are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for saloon passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice £45, no surtax, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Wireless Telegraphy.

ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.

CARGO is taken at through rates to all ports in the Adriatic, the Levant and Black Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1912.

Princes' Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	THURSDAY, 4th Apr., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.
		TUESDAY, 2nd Apr., at 11 A.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPEAIR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1912.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU and TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 21,000 TONS

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

"NIPPON MARU"

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

Between HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

The Steamers—

BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU and KIYO MARU.

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

SAN FRANCISCO LINE—

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 9th April, Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE—

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
BUYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 9th APRIL, NOON.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	TUESDAY, 16th April, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 30th March, at 1 P.M.

O.S.K. has made the following revision on 1st class passage to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland, and San Francisco—

From Hongkong, Shanghai and Keelung	... G. \$130.00
From Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama	... G. \$110.00
From Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	... G. \$95.00
1st class passage from Hongkong to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland and San Francisco	... G. 110.00

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation forsteerage passengers, situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Fur and Furs. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOI	"KAIJO MARU"	WED'DAY, 27th Mar., at Noon.
TAMUI via SWATOW and AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 31st Mar., at Noon.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 3rd April, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

712-7781

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1st AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 27th MAR., 1912, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

2

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO		Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON		Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)	
Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY		Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
DEVANHA ...	8000	March	30	MOLDAVIA.....	11000	April 27	May 3
DELTA	8000	April	13	MALOJA	12500	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE	7500	April	27	MONGOLIA	10000	May 25	May 31
ORIENTAL	5284	May	11	MALWA	11000	June 8	June 14
DEVANHA	8000	May	23	CHINA	8000	June 22	June 28
DELTA	8000	June	8	MACEDONIA	10500	July 6	July 12
ARCADIA	7000	June	22	MOBEA	11000	July 20	July 26

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON.

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £48.80 SINGLE, £72.12 RETURN.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Due LONDON
Steamer	Tonnage	about
NUBIA	6000	April 3
SUMATRA	5000	April 17
NAMUR	7000	May 1
PALAWAN	5000	May 15
BORNEO	5000	May 29
STRA	7000	June 12
NORE	7000	June 26

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES

FARES TO LONDON.

1st SALOON £55.00 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £38.10 SINGLE, £57.40 RETURN.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

1086

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUED and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WED'DAY, 10th Apr., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. K. Kon	7,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Mar., from Kobe.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	6,000	FRIDAY, 10th May, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. J. Teranaka	5,000	WED'DAY, 3rd April.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	THURSDAY, 26th Mar., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	WED'DAY, 10th Apr., at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE			
SHANGHAI & KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. Sato	5,000	WED'DAY, 27th March.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

KOBE & CALCUTTA.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

FROM KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

The next steamer from Hongkong—

"KIRIN MARU," 4,000 tons, Capt. Deguchi, On 28th March.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moses	March 27th.
KAGA	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ATSUTA	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.

FOR SEATTLE.

SANUKI MARU	7,000		April 9th.
AWA	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 23rd.
INABA	7,000	S. Tomimaga	May 21st.

For further information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

[12-15-41]

